Robinſon

NUMB. XCV.] THE MAY 17, 1788.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1788. [VOL. II.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL *and* JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry.*

Waſhington County, February 14, 1788.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to non-reſident proprietors of lands lying and being in the county of Waſhington, that if they, or ſome perſon in their behalf, do not appear and pay unto Andrew Swearingen, treaſurer, living in Waſhington, the full amount of the outſtanding taxes hereafter mentioned, together with the additional charges thereon, before the firſt Monday in July next, their lands will be ſold, or ſo much of them as will be ſufficient to pay the taxes and charges thereon, agreeable to law, for the year 1787.

JAMES M'CREADY,] Commiſſioners.
JAMES BRADFORD,]

	acres	D.	S.	D.
Joſiah Anthony	400		7	6
James Bray	400		7	6
Richard Bable	400		7	6
Bryan Bruan	400		7	6
Joſeph Brown	400		7	6
Joſiah Coats	400		7	6
Samuel Coats	400		7	6
Myles or Morris Fiſher	400		7	6
Rebecca Gray	400		7	6
Clement Humphrey	400		7	6
Joſiah *Hughes*	400		7	6
David Lewis	400		7	6
Joſeph Paſkell	400		7	6
Stephen Paſkell	400		7	6
Samuel Razor	400		7	6
Thomas *Rightbright*	400		7	6
Thomas *Roach*	400		7	6
Chriſtopher Sellers	400		7	6
Philip Summers	400		7	6
Joſiah Thomas	400		7	6
Iſaac Warton	400		7	6
Charles Warton	400		7	6

On the waters of Ten Mile and Wheling.

	acres		S.	D.
James M'Pherſon	400		7	6
Daniel M'Pherſon	400		7	6
George Leeper	400		7	6
William Campbell	400		7	6
James Martin	400		7	6
Hugh Martin	400		7	6
Patrick Campbell	400		7	6
James Gray	400		7	6
Robert Gray	400		7	6
John Gibſon	400		7	6
George Douglaſs	400		7	6
Iohn Forſyth	400		7	6
William Morrice	400		7	6
Samuel Douglaſs	400		7	6
Samuel M'Clean	400		7	6
James M'Lean	400		7	6

On the waters of Dunkard, Wheling, and Fiſh creek.

	acres		S.	D.
James Wright	400		7	6
James Burrell	400		7	6
Levi Adams	400		7	6
Morris Kennedy	400		7	6
Benjamin Morgan	400		7	6
Stephen Paſkell, ſen.	400		7	6
Ioſeph Anthony	400		7	6

On the waters of Ten Mile and Wheling.

	acres		S.	D.
Philip Peters	400		7	6
Richard Tomkins	400		7	6
Thomas Maſon	400		7	6
Auguſtine Phillesgar	400		7	6
Henry Smeit	400		7	6
Peter Duffield	400		7	6
James Kite	400		7	6
John *Hynes*	400		7	6
Edward Shingle	400		7	6
Abraham Oldman	400		7	6
Philip Whitely	400		7	6
Patrick M'Knight	400		7	6
Jeremiah Ord	400		7	6
Moſes Kurth	400		7	6
Nathan Still	400		7	6
Aaron Williams or Wilſon	400		7	6
James Lovemore	400		7	6
William Parram	400		7	6
Jacob Lettimore	400		7	6
Threſhing Floor, the name of the tract	400		7	6

On the waters of Fiſh creek.

	acres		L.	S.	D.
Ieremiah Fiſher	400			7	6
Abraham Roberts	400			7	6
Frederick Haylor	400			7	6
Ioſeph Hillburn	400			7	6
Thomas Paſkell	400			7	6
Peter Deal	400			7	6

On Dunkard waters.

	acres		L.	S.	D.
Caleb Brown	180			6	4
James Fulton	300			13	3
Iohn Forgey	200			5	6
Iohn *Hill*	150			5	6
Robert Kenneday	400			14	2
Iacob Neeſley	300			13	4
Iſaac Pearce	300			13	4
Ioſeph Tarrance	300			13	3
Thomas Rogers	300			10	7
Ieremiah Simpſon	300			10	7
Matthew Winton	200			7	2

Lying and ſituate in Smith Townſhip.

	acres		L.	S.	D.
Sarah Vowell	300	*Racoon*		10	
Iohn Crips Vowell	200	ditto		6	8
Thomas Vowell, ſen.	300	ditto		10	
Iohn *Purden*	300	Fairblanes run		10	
James Wilſon	200	Ohio river		6	8
Iohn David	300	Flagherties run		10	
Thomas Vowell, jun.	300	ditto		10	
Mary Marſhall	300	ditto		10	
David Duncan	300	ditto		10	
Ebenezer Vowel	300	Drains Logſtown		7	
David *Hoggin*	200	Crooked run		6	8
Thomas Caſtears	400	*Moon* run		6	8
William Spence	400	ditto		13	4
William Marſhell	400	ditto		13	4
Andrew Spence	300	ditto		10	
William Engliſh	400	Duck run		13	4
Margaret Marſhel	300	ditto		10	
Ann *Marſhel*	300	ditto		6	8
John Ward	191			6	8
Iohn Vaile	219			7	8
Iohn *Morgan*	364			12	
Francis Baron de Bellen Bartholf	407			13	4
Robert Irvin	230			7	10
Iohn Wentzee	306			7	2

Narrows and Thorn's run drains of Ohio.

Hanover Townſhip.

	acres		L.	S.	D.
Iohn Maſon	289	T. run		9	
James *Moore*	80	Racoon		5	
George Gibſon	600	ditto		17	6
Samuel Boyd	300			6	3
Abraham Kilpatrick	400	Racoon		12	6
William Redick	300	ditto		6	6
William Thompſon	200	ditto		4	2
Iohn Neilſon	400	Service		9	4
Iohn Douglaſs	170	ditto		3	8
Michael Criſloe	300	Ohio		12	6
Robert Rutherford	1000	Mill creek	1	12	6
Iame Miller	300	King's creek		9	
Matthias Hook	800	Mill creek and S.		19	3
Zacharias Davis	300			6	6
Daniel Curry	400			12	6
Edward Ioy	200			4	2
William Wilſon	150	Travice		2	6
Mathew Vanleer	300	*Hermon's creek*		9	5
Edward *Hatfield*	200	ditto		4	2
Michael Steel	250			5	4
Martha Davis	400			8	4
Peter Demas	200	Travis		6	3
Nathan Dungan	170	ditto		6	3
Ioſeph Carrel	400	King's creek		16	8
Magneſs Tate	800	Travis	1	5	
Oliver *M'Cormick*	400			8	4
William Forſyth	400	King's creek		16	8
Samuel Iohnſon	300			9	5
Iohn *Mackey*	300			6	3
Nathl. Clark, exr.	200			6	3
Taylor Carrel	300	King's creek		9	5
Andrew Linn	300			9	5

Robinſons Townſhip.

	acres		L.	S.	D.
Robert Bell, captain	400	*Montures*		11	8
Peden Cook	600	R. and Racoon	1	10	6
Charles Clark	300	Flagherty's		8	9
Callender's heirs	1600	*Racoon*	2	12	6
Cooper's heirs	400	Montours		11	8

	acres		L.	S.	D.
Duncan & Purvience	600	Montours		17	6
Iohn Dawſon	400	Racoon		11	8
Iohn Douſman	600	Logſtown		17	6
Fowler's heirs	400	Flaherties		11	8
Iohn Gilcreeſe	300	Robinſons		15	3
Seth Greer	300	Racoon		8	9
General Irvin	1200	ditto	4	7	6
Inman's heirs	300	Flagherties		12	6
Iohn Kilcreeſe	300	Robinſons		8	9
Adam Logan	200	ditto		5	
Iames Morriſon	570	Montures		16	8
Alexander M'Curdy	300	Chartiers		8	9
M'Adoo Iohn	246	Montures		5	10
William Morriſon	300	Racoon		8	9
Andrew *Mitchell*	275	*Montures*		8	7
William Newell	400	ditto		11	8
Abraham Newell	170	ditto		5	2
Iohn Perry	300	ditto		18	
Roſs, in Pitt	400	ditto		5	10
Major Richeſon	700	*Robinſons*	1	10	
Iohn Hervey	300	ditto		12	
Robinſon or Smith's heirs	300	Logſtown		9	
Iohn Swearingen	400	*Montures*		11	8
Slough, in Lancaſter	300	Ohio		18	
Smith's heirs	400	Racoon		11	8
Charles Sims	3000	ditto	4	3	4
Sam. Stewart, col.	500		1	5	7
Major Smallman	300	Flagherty's		8	9
Ioſeph Tumbleſtone	400	Racoon		11	8
Thompſon's heirs	300	ditto		9	
And Thompſons hrs.	200	ditto		5	10
Iohn Tompkins	300	ditto		8	9
Rob. Witherington	900	ditto	1	5	
Samuel Finley or Doctor Morgan	300	Montures		18	

Green Townſhip,

	acres		L.	S.	D.
Iohn M'Mahen	300	Crooked run		10	4
Thomas *Ramſey*	400	Dunkard		4	8
Samuel Upthegrove	800	ditto		7	6
Geo. Wilſon's heirs	300	ditto		10	4
Andrew *Porter*	700	ditto & Wheling	1	3	
Andrew Ellicot	400	Dunkard		6	
Iohn Watmore	380	Whitely		4	7
Daniel Watmore	400	ditto		4	8

Hopewell Townſhip.

	acres		L.	S.	D.
Cambers & Hoge	200	*Hermons* creek		12	6
Robert Higgins	350			17	6
Iohn Merriman	150	Croſs creek		9	5
Hugh M'Conkey	150	ditto		9	5
Iames Randles	200	ditto		10	
Abſolom Wells	400	ditto	1	5	
Alexander Young	400	Buffaloe		9	5

Dickinſon Townſhip.

	acres		L.	S.	D.
Daniel *M'Dermot*	150	*Monongahela*		8	4
Daniel *M'Dermot*, jun.	306	Street run		12	6
Robert Craighead	200	*Peters* creek		6	4
Mr. Adams, in *Pitt*	150	*Peters* creek		5	
Mr. Chriſtie	200	Chartiers		9	6
Benjamin Stiles	200	*Morgan* T.		10	

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THE partnerſhip of Adamſon and Joſiah Tannehill, having diſſolved, by mutual conſent, this day, they find themſelves under the indiſpenſable neceſſity of calling upon all thoſe who are indebted to them to make immediate payment, that they may be enabled to make payments to thoſe with with whom they are in arrears, as well as to carry on their buſineſs in keeping a houſe of entertainment. They therefore hope, that all thoſe who are indebted to them will, upon ſerious reflection, be convinced of the propriety of this meaſure, from the long indulgence already given, which has tended greatly to their diſadvantage, and their preſent arrangements will no longer permit them to indulge ſuch as may not comply with this requeſt, conſiſtent with their duties to themſelves and families; they therefore hope, that this public notice will be attended to, as it will prevent conſequences that may be diſagreeab

A. & J. TANNEHILL.

Meſſieurs Scull and Boyd,

THE Diſſenting Aſſemblyman ſeems to call in queſtion the right of the mob, to bring in aufugient members. Is there not an implied contract on the part of the repreſentative when he takes his ſeat, that he will diſcharge the duty of it? Is he not ſtiled the ſervant of the people? If he departs from his duty; if the ſervant runs away, may not the party who has an intereſt in his labour, take him up, and bring him to his work again?

I confeſs it was a doubt with numbers at the time the minority receded, whether not being a houſe they had a right to compel the attendance of thoſe abſconding. For this reaſon I had propoſed in my individual capacity to go out and bring in a couple of them. I had fixed on Findley and W..... of Waſhington as two that I could manage. I had a right to arreſt Findley on two principles. He was the repreſentative of my particular county, and my own repreſentative: I had actually voted for him. But I tho't with myſelf that it would look a little odd to ſee me carrying him along, like a ſheep on my back. His working and kicking would naturally drag me from ſide to ſide, and I ſhould be a good deal plagued with him. I was therefore well enough pleaſed to ſee the mob take it in hand.

They had a right undoubtedly; becauſe he was their repreſentative. "Every member tho choſen by one particular diſtrict, when elected and returned, ſerves for the whole realm. For the end of his coming thither is not particular, but general; not barely to advantage his conſtituents, but the commonwealth." 1 Blackſtone 159 4, Inſt. 14.

It has been ſaid that the arreſt of the members by the mob, was a breach of privilege. An arreſt hindering them from attending the houſe; or compelling them when there to vote otherwiſe than as their judgment directed, would be a breach of privilege. But not an arreſt to ſave delinquency; "Theſe privileges being indulged only to prevent the members being diverted from the public buſineſs." 1 Blackſtone 165.

In this view of the caſe, a mob becomes a uſeful thing in a government. "Labeſactatem rempublicam tumultus ſuffulciunt, inſtaurantque facit." Proſecutions are ſaid to be inſtituted againſt ſome of the mobility. Is it poſſible that the high miſdemeanor of deſerting the ſenate houſe, thereby attempting, quantum in ipſis, to diſſolve the government, the injuſtice of leaving the debt of the ſeſſions of the year on the ſtate to no purpoſe, almoſt all the bills which had been publiſhed for conſideration, lying unfiniſhed on the table; the injury in not having them paſſed into laws, the benefit being loſt: the indignity of having the legiſlators of Pennſylvania chaſed in miſtake for ſtealers of hankerchiefs; by oyſter men throwing down their wheel barrows; Is it poſſible that all this ſhould go unpuniſhed, and that a poor fellow of the mob, who thought he was doing his duty, and actually was doing it, ſhould be indicted at the ſeſſions, and brought to trouble? It is abſurd, and I hope we ſhall have no more of it.

An Aſſenting Aſſemblyman.

ON THE ROAD BILL.

By Hugh H. Brackenridge.

(Concluded from our laſt.)

IT was early an object with me to engage the attention of the legiſlature to the improvement of the weſtern roads. It anſwered no end to ſay any thing about it during the war; the defence of the frontier againſt the ſavages, was our principle concern. On the concluſion of the war I applyed myſelf to this object. I drew up a repreſentation to the houſe, which was ſigned by a conſiderable number. I addreſſed myſelf to our repreſentatives from this country at that time, the Waſhington members eſpecially. I addreſſed myſelf to the judges of the ſupreme court at their circuit in theſe counties, in the fall of the year 1783. At the ſame time there is no doubt that others were equally affected with our want of good roads, and ſaid on all occaſions what was proper to make the improvement of them an object of attention. Thomas Smith, of Carliſle, particularly, drew up a repreſentation at the ſame time with me, which was ſigned by many; and both his and mine were lodged in the hands of the prothonotary of Waſhington to be ſent down. They had been ſigned by the court and grand jury of the county.

The reſult was, that an act paſſed the houſe the ſpring following, viz. March 15, 1784. "*For raiſing by way of lottery the ſum of 42,000 dollars, for improving the public roads from the city of Philadelphia to the weſtern parts of this ſtate, and towards the improving the navigation of the river Schuylkill.*" The nett proceeds of this lottery, were to be appropriated, one moiety or half part for the improvement of the weſtern roads.

The length of time before the tickets would be ſold, and the delay of drawing, rendered it no immediate proviſion for the object in view. But the mind of the ſtate being rouſed to the importance of it, readily admitted the introduction of another law, which paſſed September 21ſt, 1785, entitled, an act to appropriate the ſum of 2,000l. of the public monies to the laying out and making of an highway, from the weſtern parts of Cumberland county to the town of Pittſburgh, and to authoriſe the preſident in council to appoint commiſſioners to lay out the ſame. Commiſſioners were appointed in conſequence of this law, and the road laid out. 600l. of the money has been expended on that part of it which leads acroſs what are called the three mountains. A contract is made by council with the ſame perſon, for improving this highway acroſs what are called Sideling and Ray's hills.

Knowing that 2,000l. or even the ſum which might be raiſed by the lottery, would not be adequate to this great object, I took up the matter when I went to the aſſembly in 1786. I found a good diſpoſition in the houſe to make a further proviſion for this purpoſe. A committee was appointed, and reported in favor of it. A bill was accordingly introduced, but loſt by a majority of a few votes.

The only argument againſt it at that time, was the inability of the ſtate to bear a tax to raiſe the ſum propoſed. Not a word was ſuggeſted with reſpect to the inequality of the tax.

The true reaſon with ſome was, that having loaded the ſtate with an immenſe debt by the funding law, that ſyſtem would be diſgraced, and themſelves with it, if the people were preſſed with the payment of any farther tax. My honorable colleague of Weſtmoreland, my polemic adverſary, may have been actuated in this caſe by the ſame motive from which he oppoſed me in the Miſſiſippi buſineſs, viz. depriving me of the credit of accompliſhing it. I have not his own language in this caſe, as I have in the other, and I may do him wrong in ſuppoſing it:

But what could actuate the Cumberland members to oppoſe this bill? That is a queſtion which they ought to anſwer to their conſtituents. I can eaſily aſſign a reaſon why the Franklin and the York members did; viz this highway was not to be laid out through Yorktown and Chamberſburgh, but through Carliſle.

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, December 26.

ON the 10th of this month eight thouſand Croats paſſed the Save, near Lyka, where they firſt took in a defile between the mountains, and entrenched themſelves up to the teeth. Theſe troops under the orders of General Devins, have ſince abandoned that poſt which is conſidered as the key of Boſhia, in order to prevent the Turks from invading the territories of the emperor, and to be in reach to inveſt the fortreſs of Barialucca, which, in 1737, was beſieged without effect. As the intention of this movement, the Auſtrian general has ſignified to the Turkiſh commandant, the protection of Sclavonia from an irruption.

PARIS, January 14.

A letter from Liſbon has the following article: — "The dey of Algiers has at length propoſed to agree to a truce for 21 years, and to deliver up all the Portugueſe that are in ſlavery on paying 20l. for every one delivered up; the ranſom money is the only thing objected to, but this court is willing to pay after the rate of 10l. per man, and double that ſum for officers. We expect an anſwer from Algiers in a few days. The Engliſh conſul is employed by our court in this negociation."

LEGHORN, January 25.

Four large Turkiſh ſhips have arrived in this port within theſe few days, with a number of Greeks on board, whom fear had obliged to quit their habitations, carrying with them their moſt precious effects.

The ſon of a Turkiſh bacha, reſiding at Conſtantinople, was among the paſſengers. He knows many languages perfectly, and apologizes for his nation very well, endeavouring to repreſent it leſs barbarous than it is thought to be. We do not know the object of his voyage, nor why he left his country.

It is reported that in a little time we ſhall ſee a very reſpectable *Ruſſian* fleet anchor in our port, compoſed of 30 ſhips of war, 20 of which will be of the line, and that it will be commanded by capt. Greigh.

LONDON, January 24.

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, Dec. 16.

"THE captain pacha goes daily to the arſenal to haſten the preparations for the grand fleet, which is to be under his command, and on which the ſole hopes of the empire depend. They will be ready for ſea by February; when the admiral propoſes to go and force the Ruſſian fleet to battle...... There has been already money iſſued for this ſervice to the amount of ten millions of piaſtres.

"The grand vizier is now in his tent, which according to the form and cuſtoms of the Turks, is obliged to be placed without the walls of Conſtantinople, where the foreign miniſters will go to viſit him and take their leave, before he goes to camp. His departure is certainly fixed for the beginning of February.

By authentic letters from the Hague, via Flanders, we are aſſured, that the king of Pruſſia has notified to the ſtates general, that he muſt withdraw his troops from the province of Holland.

Theſe advices add, that they expect them to be replaced by the Heſſians or Brunſwickers, which will not change the warlike ſituation of Holland.

February 21.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, Jan. 25.

"The navy at preſent is the chief object of our miniſtry. It ſeems to be the idea of our government to increaſe the naval forces of this kingdom to 100 ſhips of the line, and to revive the plan deviſed by the marquis de Enſenada of effectually protecting our extenſive colonies and commerce in time of war.

"The whole of the Spaniſh navy conſiſts of 126 ſhips, 66 of which are of the line, viz. one of 112 guns, one of 110, two of 96, ſix of 80, forty of 70, and ſixteen from 60 to 66 guns.

American Occurrences.

SALEM, April 15.

The talk at Alicant, when captain Murphy left it, who arrived in this port a few days ago, was, that a matrimonial alliance had taken place between Ruſſia and Naples; and that thoſe two powers, in union with Spain, would, the enſuing ſummer, bombard Algiers, and attempt the entire deſtruction of that neſt of pirates.

Intelligence was received at Alicant, from the American miniſter at Madrid, that the Algerine fleet was expected to ſail the firſt of March.

BOSTON, April 19.

His excellency John Adams, eſquire, the American ambaſſador at the court of London, has engaged paſſage for himſelf and family, in captain Callahen, who it was expected would ſail from England about the firſt of April for this port.

NEW-YORK, April 22.

Extract of a letter from Dominica, Dec. 29.

"Accounts from Martinico mention, that his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, on account of the deranged ſtate of his finances, has demanded from his faithful coloniſts of that iſland a million of livres."

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.

From the Maryland Gazette.

In Convention, April 25, 1788.

The propoſed plan of federal government for the United States was read the firſt time, and thereupon

Reſolved, That this convention will not enter into any reſolution upon any particular part of the propoſed plan of federal government for the United States, but that the whole thereof ſhall be read thro' a ſecond time, after which the ſubject may be fully debated and conſidered, and then the preſident ſhall put the queſtion, that this convention do aſſent to, and ratify, the ſame conſtitution; on which queſtion the yeas and nays ſhall be taken.

By order. W. Harwood, clk.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, dated April 24.

"Our convention is now convened at Annapolis. They made a houſe the very firſt day, and choſe Mr. Plater for preſident. The queſtion was put, whether they ſhould take up the conſideration of the new conſtitution, and argue it by paragraphs, or in toto as it ſtood. It was determined by a great majority, to take it up as it ſtood, for it would only delay time to enter into long debates about it. They alſo determined that no member ſhould ſpeak more than twice to any point, and at each time not more than half an hour, which defeats Chace, Martin, [illegible] and Mercer, in their plan of antifederal [illegible]

"There is not a doubt but the new conſtitution will be adopted in this ſtate, and I [illegible]

Meſſieurs Scull and Boyd,

THE Diſſenting Aſſemblyman ſeems to call in queſtion the right of the mob, to bring in aufugient members. Is there not an implied contract on the part of the repreſentative when he takes his ſeat, that he will diſcharge the duty of it? Is he not ſtiled the ſervant of the people? If he departs from his duty; if the ſervant runs away, may not the party who has an intereſt in his labour, take him up, and bring him to his work again?

I confeſs it was a doubt with numbers at the time the minority receded, whether not being a houſe they had a right to compel the attendance of thoſe abſconding. For this reaſon I had propoſed in my individual capacity to go out and bring in a couple of them. I had fixed on Findley and W..... of Waſhington as two that I could manage. I had a right to arreſt Findley on two principles. He was the repreſentative of my particular county, and my own repreſentative: I had actually voted for him. But I tho't with myſelf that it would look a little odd to ſee me carrying him along, like a ſheep on my back. His working and kicking would naturally drag me from ſide to ſide, and I ſhould be a good deal plagued with him. I was therefore well enough pleaſed to ſee the mob take it in hand.

They had a right undoubtedly; becauſe he was their repreſentative. "Every member tho choſen by one particular diſtrict, when elected and returned, ſerves for the whole realm. For the end of his coming thither is not particular, but general; not barely to advantage his conſtituents, but the commonwealth." 1 Blackſtone 159 4, Inſt. 14.

It has been ſaid that the arreſt of the members by the mob, was a breach of privilege. An arreſt hindering them from attending the houſe; or compelling them when there to vote otherwiſe than as their judgment directed, would be a breach of privilege. But not an arreſt to ſave delinquency; "Theſe privileges being indulged only to prevent the members being diverted from the public buſineſs." 1 Blackſtone 165.

In this view of the caſe, a mob becomes a uſeful thing in a government. "Labefactatem rempublicam tumultus ſuffulciunt, inſtauranique facit." Proſecutions are ſaid to be inſtituted againſt ſome of the mobility. Is it poſſible that the high miſdemeanor of deſerting the ſenate houſe, thereby attempting, quantum in ipſis, to diſſolve the government, the injuſtice of leaving the debt of the ſeſſions of the year on the ſtate to no purpoſe, almoſt all the bills which had been publiſhed for conſideration, lying unfiniſhed on the table; the injury in not having them paſſed into laws, the benefit being loſt: the indignity of having the legiſlators of Pennſylvania chaſed in miſtake for ſtealers of hankerchiefs; by oyſter men throwing down their wheel barrows; Is it poſſible that all this ſhould go unpuniſhed, and that a poor fellow of the mob, who thought he was doing his duty, and actually was doing it, ſhould be indicted at the ſeſſions, and brought to trouble? It is abſurd, and I hope we ſhall have no more of it.

An Aſſenting Aſſemblyman.

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On the ROAD BILL.

By Hugh H. Brackenridge.

(Concluded from our laſt.)

IT was early an object with me to engage the attention of the legiſlature to the improvement of the weſtern roads. It anſwered no end to ſay any thing about it during the war; the defence of the frontier againſt the ſavages, was our principle concern. On the concluſion of the war I applyed myſelf to this object. I drew up a repreſentation to the houſe, which was ſigned by a conſiderable number. I addreſſed myſelf to our repreſentatives from this country at that time, the Waſhington members eſpecially. I addreſſed myſelf to the judges of the ſupreme court at their circuit in theſe counties, in the fall of the year 1783. At the ſame time there is no doubt that others were equally affected with our want of good roads, and ſaid on all occaſions what was proper to make the improvement of them an object of attention. Thomas Smith, of Carliſle, particularly, drew up a repreſentation at the ſame time with me, which was ſigned by many; and both his and mine were lodged in the hands of the prothonotary of Waſhington to be ſent down. They had been ſigned by the court and grand jury of the county.

The reſult was, that an act paſſed the houſe the ſpring following, viz. March 15, 1784. "*For raiſing by way of lottery the ſum of 42,000 dollars, for improving the public roads from the city of Philadelphia to the weſtern parts of this ſtate, and towards the improving the navigation of the river Schuylkill.*" The nett proceeds of this lottery, were to be appropriated, one moiety or half part for the improvement of the weſtern roads.

The length of time before the tickets would be ſold, and the delay of drawing, rendered it no immediate proviſion for the object in view. But the mind of the ſtate being rouſed to the importance of it, readily admitted the introduction of another law, which paſſed September 21ſt, 1785, entitled, an act to appropriate the ſum of 2,000l. of the public monies to the laying out and making of an highway, from the weſtern parts of Cumberland county to the town of Pittſburgh, and to authoriſe the preſident in council to appoint commiſſioners to lay out the ſame. Commiſſioners were appointed in conſequence of this law, and the road laid out. 600l. of the money has been expended on that part of it which leads acroſs what are called the three mountains. A contract is made by council with the ſame perſon, for improving this highway acroſs what are called Sideling and Ray's hills.

Knowing that 2,000l. or even the ſum which might be raiſed by the lottery, would not be adequate to this great object, I took up the matter when I went to the aſſembly in 1786. I found a good diſpoſition in the houſe to make a further proviſion for this purpoſe. A committee was appointed, and reported in favor of it. A bill was accordingly introduced, but loſt by a majority of a few votes.

The only argument againſt it at that time, was the inability of the ſtate to bear a tax to raiſe the ſum propoſed. Not a word was ſuggeſted with reſpect to the inequality of the tax.

The true reaſon with ſome was, that having loaded the ſtate with an immenſe debt by the funding law, that ſyſtem would be diſgraced, and themſelves with it, if the people were preſſed with the payment of any farther tax. My honorable colleague of Weſtmoreland, my polemic adverſary, may have been actuated in this caſe by the ſame motive from which he oppoſed me in the Miſſiſippi buſineſs, viz. depriving me of the credit of accompliſhing it. I have not his own language in this caſe, as I have in the other, and I may do him wrong in ſuppoſing it:

But what could actuate the Cumberland members to oppoſe this bill? That is a queſtion which they ought to anſwer to their conſtituents. I can eaſily aſſign a reaſon why the Franklin and the York members did; viz this highway was not to be laid out through Yorktown and Chamberſburgh, but through Carliſle.

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Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, December 26.

ON the 16th of this month eight thouſand Croats paſſed the Save, near Lyka, where they firſt took in a defile between the mountains, and entrenched themſelves up to the teeth. Theſe troops under the orders of General Devins, have ſince abandoned that poſt which is conſidered as the key of Boſnia, in order to prevent the Turks from invading the territories of the emperor, and to be in reach to inveſt the fortreſs of Barialucca, which, in 1737, was beſieged without effect. As the intention of this movement, the Auſtrian general has ſignified to the Turkiſh commandant, the protection of Sclavonia from an irruption.

PARIS, January 14.

A letter from Liſbon has the following article:—"The dey of Algiers has at length propoſed to agree to a truce for 21 years, and to deliver up all the Portugueſe that are in ſlavery on paying 20l. for every one delivered up; the ranſom money is the only thing objected to, but this court is willing to pay after the rate of 10l. per man, and double that ſum for officers. We expect an anſwer from Algiers in a few days. The Engliſh conſul is employed by our court in this negociation."

LEGHORN, January 25.

Four large Turkiſh ſhips have arrived in this port within theſe few days, with a number of Greeks on board, whom fear had obliged to quit their habitations, carrying with them their moſt precious effects.

The ſon of a Turkiſh bacha, reſiding at Conſtantinople, was among the paſſengers. He knows many languages perfectly, and apologiſes for his nation very well, endeavouring to repreſent it leſs barbarous than it is thought to be. We do not know the object of his voyage, nor why he left his country.

It is reported that in a little time we ſhall ſee a very reſpectable Ruſſian fleet anchor in our port, compoſed of 30 ſhips of war, 20 of which will be of the line, and that it will be commanded by capt. Greigh.

LONDON, January [illegible]

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, [illegible]

"THE captain pacha goes daily to the [illegible] to haſten the preparations for the grand fleet, which is to be under his command, and on which the ſole hopes of the empire depend. They will be ready for ſea by February; when the admiral propoſes to go and force the Ruſſian fleet to battle..... There has been already money iſſued for this ſervice to the amount of ten millions of piaſtres.

"The grand vizier is now in his tent, which according to the form and cuſtoms of the Turks, is obliged to be placed without the walls of Conſtantinople, where the foreign miniſters will go to viſit him and take their leave, before he goes to camp. His departure is certainly fixed for the beginning of February.

By authentic letters from the Hague, via Flanders, we are aſſured, that the king of Pruſſia has notified to the ſtates general, that he muſt withdraw his troops from the province of Holland.

Theſe advices add, that they expect them to be replaced by the Heſſians or Brunſwickers, which will not change the warlike ſituation of Holland.

February 21.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, Jan. 25.

"The navy at preſent is the chief object of our miniſtry. It ſeems to be the idea of our government to increaſe the naval forces of this kingdom to 100 ſhips of the line, and to revive the plan deviſed by the marquis de Enſenada of effectually protecting our extenſive colonies and commerce in time of war.

"The whole of the Spaniſh navy conſiſts of 126 ſhips, 65 of which are of the line, viz. one of 112 guns, one of 110, two of 96, ſix of 80, forty of 70, and ſixteen from 60 to 66 guns.

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American Occurrences.

SALEM, April 15.

The talk at Alicant, when captain Murphy left it, who arrived in this port a few days ago, was, that a matrimonial alliance had taken place between Ruſſia and Naples; and that thoſe two powers, in union with Spain, would, the enſuing ſummer, bombard Algiers, and attempt the entire deſtruction of that neſt of pirates.

Intelligence was received at Alicant, from the American miniſter at Madrid, that the Algerine fleet was expected to ſail the firſt of March.

BOSTON, April 19.

His excellency John Adams, eſquire, the American ambaſſador at the court of London, has engaged paſſage for himſelf and family, in captain Calahen, who it was expected would ſail from England about the firſt of April for this port.

NEW-YORK, April 22.

Extract of a letter from Dominica, Dec. 29.

"Accounts from Martinico mention, that his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, on account of the deranged ſtate of his finances, has demanded from his faithful coloniſts of that iſland a million of livres."

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.

From the Maryland Gazette.

In Convention, April 25, 1788.

The propoſed plan of federal government for the United States was read the firſt time, and thereupon

Reſolved, That this convention will not enter into any reſolution upon any particular part of the propoſed plan of federal government for the United States, but that the whole thereof ſhall be read thro' a ſecond time, after which the ſubject may be fully debated and conſidered, and then the preſident ſhall put the queſtion, that this convention do aſſent to, and ratify, the ſame conſtitution; on which queſtion the yeas and nays ſhall be taken.

By order. W. Harw[illegible]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in [illegible] dated April 24.

"Our convention is now convened [illegible] They made a houſe the very firſt day, [illegible] Plater for preſident. The queſtion [illegible] ther they ſhould take up the conſidera[illegible] conſtitution, and argue it by paragra[illegible] as it ſtood. It was determined by a [illegible] to take it up as it ſtood, for it would [illegible] to enter into long debates about it. [illegible] mined that no member ſhould ſpeak [illegible] to any point, and at each time not [illegible] hour, which defeats Chace, [illegible] Mercer, in their plan of antifedera[illegible]

"There is not a doubt but the [illegible] will be adopted in this ſtate, and [illegible] vention will riſe in a very few days. It is ſaid they mean to bring on the queſtion very ſoon. We are preparing here for a grand proceſſion on the occaſion and the 1ſt of May is mentioned as the day.

" The above queſtions were carried by a majority of 58 to 5."

Pittſburgh, May 17.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated 28th April.

" Our convention have adopted the new government by a great majority of votes, 63 to 11. To-morrow it is to be ratified in form."

On the NEW GOVERNMENT.

Being a hint for a Painter.

What pile is that which riſes from the marſhy ground? Inſtabilis terra, Inabilis unda; ſoil on which you cannot ſtand; fluid in which you cannot ſwim. It aſcends and acquires a ſolid foundation by its own weight. It is the New Government which riſes amidſt popular opinions and the diſcord of ſtates. O noble pile! On the four ſides of thy pedeſtal are the names of the patriots who have framed thee.-- At a diſtance are the ſhades of Plato, Monteſquieu, and Hume. They riſe from elyſium, and contemplate a ſtructure which they may have imagined, but could never have expected to ſee upon the earth. Thy baſe overſpreading our extenſive tract of country, is broader than the pyramids of Egypt. Thy age bids fair to outlaſt their date. In vain ſhall the rains beat upon thee, and the elemental fury of the winds.

But who are thoſe fell monſters who growl at the ſhadow of thy ſtructure. They are the opponents of the new ſyſtem. O, ignorance, where is thy cave? Whence do thy vapours and thy fogs ariſe? In vain, O monſters, with Cerberus in your train, do you bark at the noble ſtructure. Your howlings are its praiſe, like the ſound of tempeſts that in vain aſſault the battlements.

What inferior race is that which croak along the bog? animals which live by the credulity, the want of diſcernment, and the changing temper of the populace. Ranæ paluſtres, O, frogs of the marſh, local demagogues, inſidious declaimers, your pond is about to be dried up. No more amongſt the weeds, and in the muddy fluid, ſhall you liſt your hoarſe voice.-- The marſh is drained; the dome aſpires, and the bright tinges of the riſing day, gild its ſummits.

It ſtands on an arch embracing thirteen independent governments: an arch excellent in its curvature. Like the bow in the clouds, " It encompaſſeth the heavens with a glorious circle, and the hands of the moſt high hath bended it."*

* Son of Sirach.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Philadelphia, March 29, 1788.

The committee appointed October 25th laſt, to deviſe ways and means for the ſupplies of the current year made report, which was read; and on motion and by ſpecial order the ſame was read the ſecond time, and adopted as follows, viz.

The committee on ways and means report—

That with an anxious deſire of obtaining information reſpecting the funds of the ſtate, they have applied at different times to the comptroller general, for ſuch ſtatements of the public revenues and expences, as would enable them to lay before the houſe a brief view of the actual ſituation of the public finances, without which they conceive it is impracticable for the repreſentatives of the people to provide for the exigences of government, with a due regard to the intereſt of their conſtituents.

The delay which has naturally occurred in obtaining theſe ſtatements, is a ſufficient evidence of the neceſſity of making ſuch an arrangement in the offices of the treaſurer and comptroller general, as will prevent delays of a like kind in future.

One of the ſtatements has been ſo recently received, as renders it impracticable for the committee to give it the conſideration it merits.

Such obſervations as have occurred to the committee, with the reſolutions founded thereon, they ſubmit to the wiſdom of the houſe.

Under the article of militia fines---It appears that there has been received into the public treaſury, between the 1ſt of January 1785, and 1ſt of November 1787, a term of two years and ten months, 6,769l. 4s.

Upon this the committee remark; that the ſum appears ſo extremely ſhort of the fines actually incurred, as induces a belief that either ſufficient diligence is not uſed in the collection of theſe fines, or that they are withheld from the public treaſury by the perſons who receive them.

Under the article of taxes, &c.---They find that there was received into the treaſury, between the 1ſt of January 1785, and 1ſt November 1787, 527,542l. 6s. 4d.

And that there was paid, under what is called the funding ſyſtem, in that time, 466,380l. 3s. 7d.

In which is included 635,557 dollars paid to the United States in ſpecie. The committee are clearly of opinion, that the ſpecie payments aforeſaid exceed the ſum directed by law 128,506 dollars, owing, as the committee believe, to the officers making the requiſition of Congreſs: rather than the laws of the ſtate, the rule of their conduct in making ſuch payments.

Over and above the aforeſaid ſum of 128,506 dollars, there appears to have been ſeveral ſums paid to penſioners, which ought to have been deducted from the payment made to the United States, and increaſes the diſability of this ſtate to make good its actual engagements.

From the ſtatement of appropriations furniſhed by the comptroller general, it appears that there are ſeveral conſiderable revenues which are not ſpecially appropriated, and ſome of the neceſſary expences of government for which no ſtated proviſion is made.

The committee remark too, that the general aſſembly are in the practice of making grants of money without deſignating the funds from which ſuch monies are to ariſe, or having ſuch information reſpecting the ſtate of their treaſury, as would enable them to judge how far it may be in the power of the treaſurer to comply with the law.

Upon theſe ſeveral points the committee ſubmit the following reſolutions:

Reſolved, That the ſupreme executive council be, and they are hereby requeſted to call upon the reſpective county lieutenants within this ſtate, for the actual returns of all perſons within their reſpective counties made ſubject by law to the performance of militia duties, together with a return of the perſons who have actually attended on muſter days within the years 1785; 1786, and 1787, and that ſuch returns be laid before the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion.

Reſolved, That the treaſurer of this ſtate, in the accounts which he is directed to furniſh the general aſſembly, ſtate ſpecially the ſums received from the different branches of the revenue, and thoſe paid under the laws of the commonwealth, under their reſpective heads of appropriation; and that the comptroller general regulate his ſtatements conformably.

Reſolved, That the treaſurer inform this houſe at their next ſeſſion, upon what authority he has made payments to the United States to the amount charged in his accounts.

Reſolved, That it is the duty of the executive powers and of the officers of this government, in the drafts or payments which they reſpectively make for the public ſervice, to adhere ſtrictly to the appropriations made by law.

Extract from the minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, clerk
to the general aſſembly.

From the American Muſeum.

Law regulation relative to notes of hand.

ON Saturday, the 8th of September, 1787, was determined in the court of common pleas, for the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, a cauſe, January verſus Goodman, wherein it was eſtabliſhed as a principle, that where there are ſubſcribing witneſſes to a note of hand, it is neceſſary, as in the caſe of a deed, to produce them upon trial, or to give ſome ſatisfactory reaſon for their abſence; but that, if there are no witneſſes, then proof of the party's hand writing is ſufficient.

This diſtinction deſerves the attention of the public: as the obtaining witneſſes to a note of hand, has frequently been conſidered as a matter of uſeful precaution, but it may, we find, be productive of conſiderable embarraſſment.

ANECDOTE.

THE wit of children often ſtrikes us with a deeper impreſſion than that of grown perſons: we are agreeably impreſſed with natural ſallies from ſo unexpected a quarter, ſtill the more pleaſing, as they appear in a more ſimple and unaffected dreſs. Some years ſince, ſome boys, equipped in mock military accoutrements, ſuch as paper caps, paper belts, wooden ſwords, &c. were beating up for recruits in Parliament-ſtreet, Boſton, their ſerjeant made a ſtand at a corner, and a number of people ſoon collected about him, among whom were ſome officers of the Britiſh army, of the delicate caſt, then quartered in Boſton: young Kite delivered his ſpeech at the drum head: after which, many boys, candidates for military fame, preſented themſelves to be enliſted, were approved, and after having received dumps, in lieu of entrance money, joined the party: among the reſt a wretched little boy, bow-leg'd and otherwiſe deformed, offered himſelf as a volunteer to this corps of real infantry: on his approach, ſerjeant Kite with a profound importance, cocked his hat, and after viewing him cap a-pee, with an air of ſupreme importance, ſirrah, ſays he, what do you mean? how durſt you inſult his majeſty's ſervice? you a ſoldier! why you are a diſgrace to human nature; march off directly, or I ſhall chaſtiſe your preſumption. On this the poor rejected lad was retiring apace, when an arch boy, eyeing the ſpectators in ſcarlet, with a look ſhrewdly expreſſive, at the ſame time pulling the ſerjeant by the ſleeve, ſir, ſays he, call him back, call him back, he'll do for an officer.

* * *

Greenſburgh, May 7, 1788.

THE following creatures have been entered as ſtrays, with the ſubſcribers, wood rangers for the county of Weſtmoreland, viz. One ſorrel mare, 10 years old, 13 hands high, trots and paces; one bay horſe, 8 years old, 14 hands high; one bay mare, 15 hands high, 6 years old, trots; one ſorrel mare, 15 hands high, 16 years old, branded A on the near ſhoulder; one gray horſe, 6 years old, 11 hands high, trots; one bay mare, 4 years old, 12 hands high, trots; one roan mare, 10 years old, 13 hands high, trots, branded on the near ſhoulder S; one bay mare, 8 years old, 13 hands high, trots; one bay horſe, 7 years old, 13 hands high, trots, ſhod round; one brown mare, 8 years old, 13 hands and an half high; one ſorrel colt, 1 year old; one ſorrel horſe 10, years old, 11 hands high.

CHRISTOPHER TRUBY.
JAMES GUTHRIE.

Waſhington county, May 14, 1788.

WHereas a certain William Marks has fraudulently obtained two notes of hand from the ſubſcriber, dated the 2d inſtant, one for the ſum of ſix pounds, the other for ſix pounds and eleven pence: This is to forwarn all perſons not to take an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay them unleſs compelled by law.

JOHN WOLF.

RANaway from the ſubſcriber, in September laſt, an apprentice named Thomas Roſs, about 5 feet 9 inches high: he left the ſubſcriber in Peter's townſhip, and is ſuppoſed to go to York county.---- Whoever will ſecure ſaid apprentice, and deliver him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings reward paid by

JOHN ABERCROMIE.

May 14, 1788.

The FAMOUS HORSE
Young Jack Diſmal,

WILL cover mares the enſuing ſeaſon, at the the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Waſhington county, Dickinſon townſhip, near Kerkendawl's mill, on Peter's creek, at the low rate of one pound five ſhillings each mare, to be paid in wheat at four ſhillings per buſhel, by the firſt of November next.

Young Jack Diſmal is a beautiful dark bay, fifteen hands high, riſing 7 years old, and is allowed by gentlemen to be exceeding well made, and ſuperior to any in moving for gaiety or carriage and eaſe for the rider. He was got by the full blooded high bred horſe Old Jack Diſmal, who was imported by colonel John Mars of Virginia, and was well known in that quarter for running; his dam was called Dancing Jenny, got by old Fearnought. Any gentlemen inclining to ſend their mares may depend upon due attendance by

JACOB FERREE.

April 15, 1788.

The Famous HORSE
CHATHAM;

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at the ſtable of Robert Clarke, in Hanna's town, from the 1ſt of April to the 1ſt of July, at the low rate of twenty five ſhillings the ſeaſon, and one buſhel of good oats when the mare is brought. Chatham is a beautiful dark bay, ſixteen hands high, and well made for either draft or ſaddle, he will recommend himſelf without giving any long preamble of his pedigree, altho' perhaps equal to any in the ſtate. The money to be paid the firſt of October next. Linen cloth or dreſſed flax will be taken in payment, at a generous price, by

GEORGE CLARKE.

March 20, 1788.

The Famous HORSE

DOVE,

WILL cover this ſeaſon at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Pittſburgh, at the low rate of Four Dollars and one buſhel of oats, or Two Dollars the ſingle leap; the ſeaſon continues until the laſt of June.

Dove was got by Old Dove, out of the Wildair Mare, which were imported in one ſhip. It is needleſs to give a genealogy of his being full blooded, or half or quarter blooded; but his figure and breed are much eſteemed in the parts from whence he was bro't where he got many colts, which, it is allowed, will be equal to himſelf, and his dropping colts will ſhew more at large, as he covered here laſt year.

JAMES CHAMBERS.

April 4, 1788.

SALT.

BEST Fine and Allum Salt to be ſold for Caſh, Wheat, Rye, or Barley, by Iſaac Craig & Co. at their Diſtillery.

Pittſburg, Sept. 5, 1787.

WANTED,

A Tenant of good character, who is qualified for clearing a quantity of woodland, on a tract of the ſubſcriber's, ſituate on the Alleghany river, about four miles and an half from Pittſburg, in Guyah Sutho's bottom, may have good terms, and length of time ſufficient to make them ample amends for ſuch improvements as ſhall be agreed upon. Application can be made to the ſubſcriber at Wingfield New Mills on Chartiers creek.

EDWARD BUTLER.

N B. As ſeveral perſons are ſaid to have cut timber off ſaid tract of land for lumber brought to Pittſburgh, any perſon who will lodge information againſt ſuch thieves or their employers, or any of them, ſhall have Two Dollars reward, on his or their being convicted.

Washington County, March 25, 1788.

To be RENTED, and entered on immediately, ſundry concerns, the property of the ſubſcriber, viz.

A Dwelling houſe about thirty feet ſquare, ſituate on the banks of the Monongahela oppoſite Pittſburgh, and a large garden between the houſe and the river. Mr. Jacob Haymaker carried on the boat-building buſineſs at this place, for ſome years, with great ſucceſs. A perſon who would undertake to keep a reputable tavern, and carry on the above branch of buſineſs, will meet with conſiderable encouragement.

About one hundred perches up the river from ſaid place, is a commodious brick yard, where that buſineſs was carried on laſt ſummer with ſucceſs. The yard and ſhed are in good order, and the clay for brick and pottery excellent. Emigrant have frequently taken brick into their boats to carry to the new ſettlements down the Ohio, &c.

A ſmall dwelling houſe on the eaſt bank of the ſaid river, in Pittſburgh, with a good garden adjoining.

A number of plantations ſituate on or near ſaid river, in the vicinity of the brick yard, will be rented for a year or more, and the whole concerns on very reaſonable terms. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, (who is the owner) living in Pittſburgh, or to his ſon Oliver, at his diſtillery, near the brick yard.

JOHN ORMSBY.

Pittſbugh, April 19, 1788.

IF WILLIAM NICHOLS, ſhoemaker, who formerly lived in Northumberland county, Talbot townſhip, wiſhes to hear of his wife, he will find her at Eliſha Toters, on Mingoe creek, Waſhington county.

THE Partnerſhip of Turnbull, Marmie, & Co. being diſſolved the 1ſt inſtant, by mutual conſent, all thoſe who are indebted to or have any claims againſt the ſaid company, are requeſted to ſettle the ſame with

WILLIAM TURNBULL, and
PETER MARMIE, or
WILLIAM J. MILLER, their attorney.

Pittſburgh, 25th March, 1788.

For Sale, by Public Vendue, the following Property belonging to the ſaid Company.

THIRTY-TWO lots of ground in the town of Pittſburgh, ſituated at the confluence of the two rivers, Allegany and Monongahela, between Marbury, Liberty and Short Streets, No. 1 to 17, 132 to 145, and No. 260, upon which is erected a Still-houſe, Malt-houſe, Stables, and other buildings.

One tract of land on the Coal-hill oppoſite Pittſburgh, containing about 25 acres, with a ferry and ſuitable buildings.

Two tracts of land on Squaw run and the Alleghany-river, about nine miles from Pittſburgh, in the depreciation diſtrict, No. 4.

Two tracts of land in the new purchaſe near the Alleghany, upon one of which is erected a ſaw-mill.

The ſale will be held in three months from this date, at the houſe of Meſſrs. Tannehills, at which time and place a more particular deſcription of the property will be given, and the terms of payment made known by

WILLIAM TURNBULL, and
PETER MARMIE.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has paſſed two notes payable to James Burrows, of Weſtmoreland county. This is to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as they are already paid, but he has not been able to obtain them from ſaid Burrows.

DANIEL CARMICHEL.

Weſtmoreland county, May 3, 1788.

Juſt Op[illegible] and to be Sold by

Stephen Bayard,

At his STORE at ELIZABETH TOWN, on the Monongahela.

A VARIETY of Dry Goods, Hardware, and Groceries, which will be ſold CHEAP on the following terms, viz. Groceries, ſuch as rum, ſugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, indigo, alſpice, ginger, pepper, candles, and ſoap. CASH only; for Dry Goods and Hardware, country produce will be taken, ſuch as wheat, rye, corn, oats, flour, perk, bacon, beef, butter, eggs, and whiſkey, at market price.

The beautiful and advantageous ſituation of this town, with reſpect to pleaſure and trade, muſt naturally make it a place of buſineſs and rapid improvement. A ſaw mill will ſoon be going, where timber is plenty, and extremely convenient. Four of the firſt carpenters and boat builders from Philadelphia, are now employed in the boat yard, which is within one hundred yards of the ſaw mill. Travellers and others may be ſupplied with boats of every conſtruction and dimenſion, at a ſhort notice, alſo with houſes to depoſit their baggage in, and proviſions of all kinds at a reaſonable price. Terms will be made known by applying to STEPHEN BAYARD, Proprietor, on the premiſes, or GEORGE ADAMS at Pittſburgh.

N. B. Deeds for Elizabeth Town lots, will be made out in the courſe of two weeks. Thoſe who would wiſh to become ſettlers need be ſpeedy in their applications for lots, as a number of the beſt are already ſold, and ſome good buildings erected thereon. Payment for the deeds muſt ne made in caſh or produce, on delivery of the ſame. April 18, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber intends to begin to bake at the houſe next to Mr. Sample's on Monday next, all kinds of bread, biſcuit, and cakes. He will endeavour by his conſtant application to merit the cuſtom of all ſuch as may chooſe to employ him, and thus publicly ſolicits the cuſtom of the gentlemen and ladies of Fort Pitt.

ABRAHAM FOX.

May 9, 1788.

STRAYED or Stolen from this place [illegible] Novem-ber laſt, a dark bay horſe, with a [illegible] tail, between 13 and 14 hands high, eight ye[illegible] a natural trotter, has a ſmall ſtar in his fore[illegible] a dirty white ſnip acroſs his noſtrils, [illegible] a ſmall [illegible] ſeveral ſaddle marks on his back; was ſhod all [illegible] when he went off. Any perſon having take[illegible] ſaid horſe ſhall be rewarded for their trouble, [illegible] reaſonable charges they may have been at in keeping him, on delivery to John Nancarrow.

Wanted immediately, a quantity of barley malt or barley.

Some perſon or perſons having feloniouſly cut down and taken off from the out lot of this town, No. 39, ſituated on the run next this ſide of the Monongahela Two Mile Run, ſeveral of the largeſt trees thereon. Any perſon diſcovering the offender or offenders, ſhall, on conviction, receive two dollars reward.

N. B. The perſon or perſons who have been guilty of ſaid offence had better apply and make ſatisfaction than wait the iſſue of a detection, as he or they will be treated with the ſeverity ſuch a notorious tranſaction deſerves.

NOTICE is hereby given to the male white inhabitants of the townſhips of Pittſburgh and Franklin, between the age of 18 years and 53, to meet at the houſe of Dunning M'N[illegible]r's, on Wedneſday the 28th day of May next, to elect two fit perſons, one to ſerve as lieutenant colonel and the other as major for ſaid diſtrict. Due attendance will be given by

CHARLES CAMPBELL, L. W. C.

April 16, 1783.

Weſtmoreland county, April 16, 1788.

BY a reſolution of the honorable the ſupreme executive council of this ſtate, I am directed to collect all the public arms within the county, have them repaired, and make return thereof to council. I have therefore to require all ſuch as may have public arms in their poſſeſſion, to inform me thereof, that I may be enable to conform to the directions of the honorable the ſupreme executive council. Thoſe who attempt to conceal public arms, may expect to be proceeded againſt agreeably to law.

CHARLES CAMPBELL, Lieut.

Four Dollars Reward

WHEREAS ſome evil diſpoſed perſon or perſons have thrown down and deſtroyed the fences round fields, in the vicinity of this town belonging to the ſubſcriber. Any perſon who will inform of the perpetrator or perpetrators of ſuch atrocious deeds, ſo that they may be brought to ſuffer the puniſhment which the law inflicts, ſhall receive the above reward.

DAVID DUNCAN.

Pittſburgh, May 2, 1788.

FOR SALE,

SUNDRY tracts of land in Waſhington county. For particulars apply to Craig Ritchie, at Canonſburgh, on Chartiers creek.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh, the

PITTSBURGH ALMANAC,
OR
WESTERN EPHEMERIS,
For the Year of our Lord 1788.

Which may be had at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh, Wholeſale and Retail, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

*** The calculations for this Almanac are made with the greateſt exactneſs to anſwer the meridian of the Weſtern Country.

ANDREW M'I[illegible]

Windſor Chair M[illegible].

HAS commenced buſineſs in Pitt[illegible], near the upper end of Front ſtreet, wh[illegible] he makes all ſorts of Windſor chairs in the moſt a[illegible]ved manner, and is determined to diſpoſe of them [illegible] the moſt reaſonable terms.

N. B. Country produce will be [illegible] for chairs.